

ETHNOPEDOLOGY IN PRODUCTION UNITS AT CANTO DA ILHA DE CIMA, SÃO MIGUEL DO GOSTOSO-RN, BRAZIL

ETNOPEDOLOGIA EM UNIDADES DE PRODUÇÃO CANTO DA ILHA DE CIMA, SÃO MIGUEL DO GOSTOSO, RN, BRASIL

Marialdo Santana da CUNHA¹; Miguel FERREIRA NETO¹; Jeane Cruz PORTELA¹; Francisco ERNESTO SOBRINHO¹; Jucirema Ferreira da SILVA¹; Nildo da Silva DIAS¹; Jeska Thayse da Silva Fernandes da CUNHA¹; Francisco Vanies da Silva SÁ¹

1. Centro de Ciências Agrárias, Universidade Federal Rural do Semi-Árido – UFRSA, Mossoró-RN, Brasil. miguel@ufersa.edu.br; vanies_agronomia@hotmail.com;

ABSTRACT: Ethnopedological studies in family units tend to contribute to the academy with respect to the importance of knowledge exchange, allowing the understanding on the local reality of a community. The objective of this study was to conduct an ethnopedological study in production units at the Settlement Project Canto da Ilha de Cima – RN, Brazil, and to infer on their interrelationships of knowledge. Participatory workshops and transverse walks were carried out and soils were classified by means of Ethnopedology. The soils were classified using etic and emic approaches, respectively: Inceptisol - *CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Carbonático típico (Terra Boa or Malhada de Boi) (P1)*; Oxisol - *LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico (Terra de Arisco) (P2)*; Ultisol - *ARGISSOLO VERMELHO AMARELO Eutrófico típico (Terra de Arisco Branco Amarelado) (P3)*; Oxisol - *LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico (Terra de Piçarro) (P4)*; Ultisol - *ARGISSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico abrupto (Terra de Arisco) (P5)* and Inceptisol - *CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Tb Eutrófico típico (Terra Boa or Velha Chica) (P6 and P7)*. In the emic survey, farmers described as fertile and better for agricultural activities the soils in the following areas: “Terra Boa” or “Malhada do Boi” (P1) and “Velha Chica” or “Terra Boa” (P6 and P7), corroborating the etic classification, based on the parent material. The soils in these areas were classified as Inceptisols (*CAMBISSOLOS*), which have higher natural fertility.

KEYWORDS: Soil science. Land use. Semi-arid.

INTRODUCTION

The application of technical-scientific knowledge can become more advantageous with the aid of an ethnopedological approach. This approach proposes the exchange of knowledge between researchers and farmers in order to build an integrated and applied comprehension, with the objective of recognizing the soil as a natural resource that is complex, dynamic and that operates in conjunction with the other means, including humans (ARAÚJO et al., 2013)

Ethnopedological studies become important because they facilitate the application of traditional knowledge and enable its communication with the scientific community, providing an integrated characterization of soils and landscape, supporting the planning for sustainable use of the lands (MATOS et al., 2014).

Therefore, it is believed that the combination of knowledges, classical and empirical, through the ethnopedological study in family farming production units, allows a better knowledge exchange between the University and the farmers. Thus, the objective of this work was to carry out an

ethnopedological study in family farming production units at the Settlement Project Canto da Ilha de Cima, São Miguel do Gostoso – RN, Brazil, using participatory methodologies.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Ethnopedological characterization of the study area

The study was carried out at the Settlement Project Canto da Ilha de Cima (5° 7' 48" S, 35° 38' 23" W), in the region of Mato Grande, in the municipality of São Miguel do Gostoso-RN, Brazil. The region has rainy tropical climate with dry summer and mean annual rainfall of 1000 mm. Geologically, the municipality is located in areas within the Potiguar Basin, Cretaceous age, but the bioclastic calcarenites and calcilutites of the Jandaíra Formation are present only in its Southwestern portion. The rest of the area is covered by the Tertiary aged sediments of the Barreiras Group, composed of fine to medium or conglomeratic sandstone, interlayered with siltstone and claystone, dominantly associated with fluvial systems (IDEMA, 2008).

Five production units were chosen by the farmers, in areas representative of their main agricultural activities, and were georeferenced. Seven soil profiles were opened and sampled in these areas, identified as: area of sheep and goat grazing (APOC – P1), area of beekeeping (AAPI – P2), area of agroecological cultivation of vegetables (ACAG – P3 and P4), area of preserved Caatinga (ACP – P5) and area of conventional production “*Velha Chica*” (AVC - P6 and P7).

The production units were described as follows: **A)** Sheep and goat grazing area (APOC) (05° 06' 44" S; 35° 46' 30" W) - cultivated under rainfed conditions with intercropped annual plants: cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) and corn (*Zea mays*); **B)** Beekeeping area (AAPI) (05° 06' 51.5" S; 35° 45' 71.3" W) - referred to by the farmers as “*área de capoeira*”, previously deforested and burned, and currently used for beekeeping (*Apis mellifera*); **C)** Area of agroecological cultivation of vegetables (ACAG) (05° 06' 38.2" S; 35° 45' 90.1" W) - intended for collective cultivation, managed by the families; **D)** Area of preserved Caatinga (ACP) (05° 06' 62.1" S; 35° 45' 31.7" W) - considered as reference for the other samplings, in which the predominant vegetation is hypoxerophilic and hyperxerophilic Caatinga; **E)** Area of conventional production “*Velha Chica*” (AVC) (05° 17' 38.9" S; 36° 13' 81.3" W) - collective area under intercropped cultivation of cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), corn (*Zea mays*) and cotton (*Gossypium* L.), ‘Verde’ and ‘Mocó’ varieties.

Soil classification was carried out using emic (popular knowledge) and etic (scientific knowledge) methodologies. The emic classification used a participatory methodology with the farmers of the Settlement Project, students and academic professionals through transverse walks [i.e., straight walks along the longest extension of the terrain for an exploratory survey of the environment, understanding and writing down all aspects observed by the participants in each one of the different zones crossed (Verdejo, 2006)], besides meetings and workshops in which the areas and profiles were evaluated by visual and tactile tests of some soil attributes such as texture, structure and stickiness, color, physical impediment, position on the landscape and name of the land, according to the knowledge of the farmers, following the methodological model of stratification of environments to construct keys and classifications

of soils in the agricultural areas (Adapted from RESENDE; KER, 1991).

The etic classification was based on the Brazilian Soil Classification System (SiBCS) (SANTOS et al., 2018), with morphological, chemical and physical characterization and collection of samples in the respective horizons of each profile. The samples were placed in plastic bags, identified and taken to the Laboratory of Soil, Water and Plant Analysis – LASAP/UFERSA. Then, the samples were air dried, pounded to break up clods and sieved through 2.0-mm mesh to obtain the air-dried fine earth (ADFE) and used in soil physical and chemical analyses.

Physical analyses were: granulometry, obtained by the pipette method using chemical dispersant (sodium hexametaphosphate) and particle density, conducted by the volumetric flask method (TEIXEIRA et al., 2017).

Chemical analyses were: hydrogen potential (pH) in water; electrical conductivity (EC) in water; organic carbon (OC) through wet oxidation of organic matter with potassium dichromate in sulfuric medium; contents of exchangeable calcium (Ca^{2+}) and exchangeable magnesium (Mg^{2+}) extracted with potassium chloride; exchangeable aluminum (Al^{3+}) extracted with 1 mol L⁻¹ KCl, analyzed by titration; potential acidity (H+Al) determined using calcium acetate; and analysis of phosphorus (P), sodium (Na^+) and potassium (K^+) with Mehlich-1 extractor. The data were used to calculate cation exchange capacity (CEC), sum of bases (SB) and base saturation (V), analyzed according to Teixeira et al. (2017). The tables present the mean values of triplicates for physical and chemical attributes. The results of chemical attributes were interpreted according to the tables of recommendation for the use of correctives and fertilizers in Minas Gerais (ALVAREZ et al., 1999).

The soils were classified using etic and emic approaches: Inceptisol - CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Carbonático típico (P1), Oxisol - LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico (P2), Ultisol - ARGISSOLO VERMELHO AMARELO Eutrófico típico (P3), Oxisols - LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico (P4), Ultisol - ARGISSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico abruptico (P5), Inceptisol - CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Tb Eutrófico típico (P6), and Inceptisol - CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Tb Eutrófico típico (P7).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 presents the mean values of physical attributes relative to granulometric

distribution, textural class, particle density and color (morphology). The silt fraction stood out in the class of the Inceptisols (P1, P6 and P7), and highest percentage was found in the sheep and goat grazing area (APOC) (P1) (*CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Carbonático típico*). Its textural class was sandy,

except in the horizon 2 C (90-110 cm), which had silty loam texture, indicating young, little weathered soils. Mota et al (2013) found high values of silt fraction in an Inceptisol under soil management systems at the Apodi Plateau, RN.

Table 1. Soil physical attributes in the areas of the family farming production unit Canto da Ilha de Cima, São Miguel do Gostoso / RN.

Area	Hor.	Layer cm	Total Sand	Silt	Clay	Textural classification	Dp kg dm ⁻³	Color
Profile 1 Inceptisol (<i>CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Carbonático típico</i>)								
APOC	A	0-10	70	15	15	Sandy Loam	2.46	10YR 5/4
	Bi	10-60	65	18	17	Sandy Loam	2.47	10YR 6/6
	C	60-90	54	29	17	Sandy Loam	2.55	2.5Y 8/1
	2C	90-110	19	73	8	Silty Loam	2.36	2.5Y 6/2
	3C	110-130	53	34	13	Sandy Loam	2.41	2.5 Y 7/2
	4C	130-147	60	23	17	Sandy Loam	2.45	2.5 Y 6/6
	5C	147-190	93	2	5	Sandy Loam	2.55	10YR 6/8
Profile 2 Oxisol (<i>LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico</i>)								
AAPÍ	A	0-20	85	4	11	Loamy Sand	2.44	10YR 6/3
	BA	20-40	83	3	14	Sandy Loam	2.51	7.5 YR 7/2
	Bw	40-110	76	3	21	Sandy Clay Loam	2.45	7.5 YR 7/2
	C	110-170	74	3	23	Sandy Clay Loam	2.51	7.5 YR 8/2
Profile 3 Ultisol (<i>ARGISSOLO VERMELHO AMARELO Eutrófico típico</i>)								
ACAG	AP	0-16	88	4	8	Loamy Sand	2.48	10YR 5/3
	Bt	16-37	83	2	15	Sandy Loam	2.52	2.5 Y 7/4
	C	37-123	71	3	26	Sandy Clay Loam	2.53	2.5 Y 7/4
Profile 4 Oxisol (<i>LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico</i>)								
ACAG	A	0-16	78	6	16	Sandy Loam	2.45	10YR 5/2
	Bw	16-50	68	6	26	Sandy Clay Loam	2.54	10YR 6/4
	C	50-100	40	15	45	Clay	2.54	5YR 7/6
	Cpetrop	100-110 ⁺	53	19	28	Sandy Clay Loam	2.56	7.5YR5/8
Profile 5 Ultisol (<i>ARGISSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico abruptico</i>)								
ACP	A	0-15	89	4	7	Sandy	2.68	10YR 5/3
	Bt	15-90	84	2	14	Sandy Loam	2.58	10YR 6/6
	C	90-150	76	3	21	Sandy Clay Loam	2.68	10YR 7/4
	Cr	150-170	79	3	18	Sandy Loam	2.67	10YR 7/6
	Cpetrop	170-200	77	4	19	Sandy Loam	2.55	10 YR 7/4
Profile 6 Inceptisol (<i>CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Tb Eutrófico típico</i>)								
AVC	AP1	0-10	81	6	13	Sandy Loam	2.51	10YR 4/4
	AP2	10-30	65	6	29	Sandy Clay Loam	2.51	7.5YR 4/6
	ABi	30-50	67	9	24	Sandy Clay Loam	2.49	10YR 5/6
	Bi1	50-85	68	9	23	Sandy Clay Loam	2.58	10YR 5/6
	Bi2	85-120	62	12	26	Sandy Clay Loam	2.55	10YR 6/6
	Bi3	120-150	62	15	23	Sandy Clay Loam	2.53	10YR 5/8
	BiC	150-170	69	13	18	Sandy Clay Loam	2.57	7.5 YR 5/8
	Subpetrop	170+	54	19	27	Sandy Clay Loam	2.51	7.5 YR 5/8
Profile 7 Inceptisol (<i>CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Tb Eutrófico típico</i>)								
AVC	A	0-5	74	11	15	Sandy Loam	2.41	7.5YR 3/2
	BA	5-12	77	6	17	Sandy Loam	2.47	7.5YR 4/3
	Bi1	12-30	76	5	19	Sandy Loam	2.54	7.5YR 4/3
	Bi2	30-80	52	6	42	Sandy Clay	2.56	10YR 3/6
	BC	80-110	52	8	40	Sandy Clay	2.52	10YR 4/6
	CB	110-170	57	3	40	Sandy Clay	2.54	10YR 6/3

Hor. - Horizon; Dp - particle density; APOC - Sheep and goat grazing area; AAPÍ - Beekeeping area; ACAG - area of agroecological cultivation of vegetables; ACP - area of preserved Caatinga; AVC - Area of conventional production "Velha Chica".

Profiles 2 and 4 - Oxisols (*LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico*) and 3 and 5 - Ultisols (*ARGISSOLO VERMELHO AMARELO Eutrófico típico* and *ARGISSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico*

abruptico) had increments in the sand fraction in surface and reduction of clay fraction in subsurface, in the diagnostic horizons (Bw and Bt), an inherent feature of the studied classes. This result is

corroborated by Santos et al. (2010), because of the mechanism of translocation and consequent increase in the textural gradient in Ultisols, which contributes to the high sand contents compared with clay contents in surface.

In Inceptisol profiles (P1, P6 and P7) the textural classification varied between sandy loam, silty loam, sandy clay loam and sandy clay. For Oxisol profiles (P2 and P4), the textural classification varied between loamy sand, sandy loam and sandy clay loam. For profiles classified as Ultisols (P3 and P5), texture variation corresponded to loamy sand, sandy loam and sandy clay loam (Table 1).

Particle density (D_p) varied in the studied profiles from 2.41 to 2.68 kg dm⁻³, indicating mineral soils, because particle density refers to the solids of the soil, i.e., its matrix, which contains inorganic and organic fractions. Inorganic fractions are difficult to change, i.e., they are stable, inherent to the parent material (FERREIRA, 2010). Regarding soil classification with respect to color, in all horizons there was a predominance of more yellowish hues (2.5Y to 10YR) with higher chromas, except the C horizon of profile 4, which showed a more reddish hue (5YR) (Table 1). Soil color characterization by the popular knowledge was consistent with the etic classification, since the farmers observed predominance of lighter colors in the profiles, except in P4 (Oxisol), and P6 and P7 (Inceptisols).

The results of soil chemical analysis of the production units are described in Table 2. Soil pH varied in the different soil classes, with higher values in the Inceptisols (P1, P6 and P7), ranging from 5.8 (intermediate acidity) to 9.9, indicating high alkalinity due to the base cations, particularly Ca²⁺, which contributes to soil alkalinity and increase in the pH; hydrogen and aluminum are replaced by these cations, by permanent charges, regardless of pH.

Oxisols (P2 and P4) and Ultisols (P3 and P5) showed lower pH values, 4.0 (high acidity), with presence of Al³⁺ and H⁺ at 7.5 (weak alkalinity) and presence of base cations (Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺ and Na⁺), contributing to the eutrophic character, with high base saturation, equal to or greater than 50% (Table 2). Ker (1997) considers that the class of Oxisols is strongly influenced by pedogenetic processes, especially climate (pluvial precipitation), responsible for intense chemical weathering. Depending on the climatic pattern, it is possible to find less weathered Oxisols in less stable region,

with the predominance of kaolinite, thus having less leaching of the base cations and eutrophic character, as found in this study.

Electrical conductivity (EC) was considered as low in all profiles, except in the Inceptisol (P1) (APOC) in subsurface, in which there was an increment in pH, leading to higher EC (Table 2). According to Carmo et al. (2016), the EC is positively correlated with Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ contents, base saturation (V) levels and with the contents of nutrients.

For total organic carbon (TOC), there was no expressive variation in the different production units due to the soil management practices and agricultural crops used by the farmers, because their introduction changes the structural, chemical and biological properties (Table 2). However, highest values were found in the Inceptisols (P1, P6 and P7), especially in the sheep and goat grazing area (APOC - P1) and in the conventional production area “Velha Chica” (AVC - P6 and P7), which were related to the supply and accumulation of animal waste (manure) and crop residues (organic residues), associated with their quality, maintaining the stable state of TOC (LOSS et al., 2012; BEZERRA et al., 2013). In general, the soils had low P contents (Table 2), which can be explained by the parent material, limestone from the Jandaíra Formation. Costa et al. (2011) also detected low P contents in calcareous Inceptisols in a study conducted in Rio Grande do Norte. In general, Brazilian soils are poor in P, especially in semi-arid regions.

K⁺ contents were low and the most expressive values were found in the areas ACAG (P3 and P4) and AVC (P7), specifically in their diagnostic horizons [Bt (5.7 mg dm⁻³), Bw (5.8 mg dm⁻³) and Bi (5.2 mg dm⁻³), respectively]. Higher Na²⁺ contents were found in soil profiles with higher values of clay fraction, specifically the Inceptisols (Table 2). This result is mainly due to the high cation exchange capacity, related to the parent material.

Ca²⁺ contents were high particularly in the profiles 1, 4, 6 and 7, with variation of Mg²⁺ in the horizons and profiles of the studied areas, and the Inceptisol (*CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Tb Eutrófico típico*) (P7) showed higher values than the others. It is an area with predominance of Inceptisols, originated from Jandaíra limestone (IDEMA, 2008). The Oxisols showed high values, due to the climatic pattern, which reduces chemical weathering and the leaching of bases (Table 2).

Tabela 2. Soil chemical attributes in the areas of the family farming production unit Canto de Ilha de Cima, São Miguel do Gostoso, RN.

Area	Hor.	Layer cm	pH	EC ds/m	TOC g kg ⁻¹	P mg dm ⁻³	K mg dm ⁻³	Na mg dm ⁻³	Ca ²⁺ cmol dm ⁻³	Mg ²⁺ cmol dm ⁻³	SB cmol dm ⁻³	Al ³⁺ cmol dm ⁻³	H+Al	CEC	V %
APOC	Profile 1 Inceptisol (<i>CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Carbonático típico</i>)														
	A	0-10	8.9	0.1	1.5	0.6	4.6	4.9	6.7	1.5	17.7	0.0	0.5	18.2	97.0
	Bi	10-60	8.9	0.5	1.4	0.5	3.4	2.3	5.5	1.6	12.8	0.0	0.5	13.3	96.0
	C	60-90	9.0	3.3	1.1	0.6	2.9	2.5	6.3	3.7	15.4	0.0	0.5	15.9	97.0
	2C	90-110	9.2	5.0	1.0	0.5	2.4	2.4	5.7	4.1	14.6	0.0	0.2	14.8	99.0
	3C	110-130	9.3	4.2	1.0	0.5	2.2	1.9	5.9	3.6	13.6	0.0	0.7	14.3	95.0
	4C	130-147	9.4	4.6	0.8	0.5	2.1	2.1	5.9	3.7	13.8	0.0	0.5	14.3	97.0
	5C	147-190	9.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.2	1.9	4.6	1.8	10.5	0.0	0.3	10.8	97.0
AAPI	Profile 2 Oxisol (<i>LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico</i>)														
	A	0-20	7.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.0	7.7	0.0	2.6	10.3	75.0
	BA	20-40	7.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.1	7.9	0.0	2.0	9.9	80.0
	Bw	40-110	6.8	0.0	1.1	0.7	2.3	3.3	1.6	0.8	8.0	0.0	2.0	10.0	80.0
	C	110-170	4.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	2.1	3.3	1.3	0.6	7.3	0.2	2.0	9.3	78.0
ACAG	Profile 3 Ultisol (<i>ARGISSOLO VERMELHO AMARELO Eutrófico típico</i>)														
	AP	0-16	6.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	5.1	2.4	3.2	1.7	12.4	0.1	2.3	14.7	84.0
	Bt	16-37	6.6	0.1	1.3	0.6	5.7	2.4	1.4	1.2	10.7	0.1	1.7	12.4	87.0
	C	37-123	4.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	5.5	2.8	3.5	2.3	14.1	0.2	2.5	16.6	85.0
ACAG	Profile 4 Oxisol (<i>LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico</i>)														
	A	0-16	6.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	5.0	3.1	4.0	1.7	13.8	0.1	2.5	16.3	85.0
	Bw	16-50	5.8	0.1	0.9	0.4	5.8	2.4	2.2	1.1	11.5	0.1	2.8	14.3	80.0
	C	50-100	4.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	2.1	4.9	2.6	0.9	10.5	0.2	3.3	13.8	76.0
	Cpetrop	100-110 ⁺	9.7	0.1	0.8	0.4	2.3	4.7	6.7	2.6	16.3	0.0	0.6	17.0	96.0
ACP	Profile 5 Ultisol (<i>ARGISSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico abrupto</i>)														
	A	0-15	6.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.1	9.7	0.1	3.0	12.7	77.0
	Bt	15-90	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	1.5	7.5	0.0	1.7	9.2	82.0
	C	90-150	6.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.4	3.3	1.0	2.1	8.8	0.0	1.7	10.5	84.0
	Cr	150-170	6.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.7	4.0	0.8	2.1	9.6	0.1	1.3	10.9	88.0
	Cpetrop	170-200	6.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.7	2.1	0.9	1.7	7.4	0.0	1.7	9.1	82.0
AVC	Profile 6 Inceptisol (<i>CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Tb Eutrófico típico</i>)														
	AP1	0-10	8.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	4.4	2.8	5.2	2.0	14.4	0.0	1.7	16.1	90.0
	AP2	10-30	8.7	0.1	1.1	1.4	4.7	2.8	6.2	1.2	14.9	0.0	2.0	16.9	88.0
	ABi	30-50	9.5	0.1	1.0	0.8	3.2	5.2	6.7	2.1	17.2	0.0	0.5	17.7	97.0
	Bi1	50-85	9.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	2.5	1.9	5.8	2.2	12.4	0.0	0.8	13.2	94.0
	Bi2	85-120	9.9	0.1	0.9	1.4	2.3	2.0	5.1	2.1	11.5	0.0	0.5	12.0	96.0
	Bi3	120-150	9.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	5.8	1.3	11.6	0.0	0.7	12.3	95.0
	BiC	150-170	9.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.1	3.5	4.9	2.2	12.7	0.0	0.5	13.2	96.0
	Subpetrop	170+	9.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.1	4.4	6.8	2.8	16.1	0.0	0.5	16.6	97.0
AVC	Profile 7 Inceptisol (<i>CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Tb Eutrófico típico</i>)														
	A	0-5	5.8	0.5	1.2	0.6	2.2	5.1	1.4	15.1	23.8	0.2	10.4	34.2	70.0
	BA	05-12	6.1	0.1	1.2	1.0	2.1	2.8	1.6	7.1	13.6	0.3	5.4	19.0	71.0
	Bi1	12-30	6.6	0.3	1.0	0.9	5.7	5.2	3.8	2.4	17.1	0.0	2.1	19.2	89.0
	Bi2	30-80	7.5	2.9	1.0	0.6	2.5	4.9	8.3	5.3	21.0	0.0	0.8	21.8	96.0
	BC	80-110	7.9	2.8	0.9	0.7	5.6	5.5	6.5	4.9	22.5	0.0	0.3	22.8	99.0
	CB	110-170	8.6	2.1	0.5	0.7	5.0	3.8	6.2	3.3	18.3	0.0	0.2	18.5	99.0

Hor. - Horizon; pH - hydrogen potential; EC - electrical conductivity; TOC - total organic carbon; P - phosphorus; K - potassium; Na - sodium; Ca - calcium; Mg - magnesium; Al³⁺ - aluminum; (H + Al) - potential acidity; SB - sum of bases; CEC - cation exchange capacity; V - base saturation; APOC - Sheep and goat grazing area; AAPI - Beekeeping area; ACAG - area of agroecological cultivation of vegetables; ACP - area of preserved Caatinga; AVC - Area of conventional production "Velha Chica".

Al³⁺ was present in most of the horizons because most of the soils are formed from calcareous parent material, which causes its

precipitation. Occurrence of Al³⁺ was observed in the area with predominance of Oxisols (P2 and P4) and Ultisols (P3 and P5) (Table 2). Zambrosi et al.

(2008), in a study conducted in Oxisols under direct planting, also found that Al^{3+} occurred predominantly complexed by organic carbon.

Cation exchange capacity (CEC) and base saturation (V) varied between the production units, and areas with predominance of Inceptisols (P1, P6 and P7) showed the highest values, differing from the others (Table 2). The emic classification was closely related to the etic classification (Table 3) with respect to the attribute stickiness, since the farmers used the expression “*pega nas sandálias*” (sticking to the sandals) to refer to the soil. Thus, it can be associated with higher clay content, which leads to higher natural fertility, in the areas described as “*Terra Boa*”, “*Malhada do Boi*” and “*Velha Chica*”. It is worth highlighting that cation exchange capacity (CEC) and base saturation (V) were particularly influenced because they have the highest contents of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{+2} (due to the

calcareous parent material), which contributed to higher V and consequently higher CEC in the Inceptisols. Maia (2013) observed that the increase in CEC in areas more cultivated is mainly due to the increment in Ca^{2+} and Mg^{+2} contents in the soil, which contributed to the increase in sum of bases. Pignataro Netto et al. (2009) also reported that greater amount of organic matter on the surface may have contributed to the occurrence of higher CEC. The lowest values were found in the Oxisol (LATOSSOLO AMARELO *Eutrófico típico*), P2, in the beekeeping area (AAPI) (Table 2), with predominance of eutrophic character, due to the reduction in chemical weathering, with expressive values of the base cations. Ker (1997) considers Oxisols as polygenetic, since different climatic patterns influence their formation, reducing and/or accelerating chemical weathering due to the pluvial precipitation.

Table 3. Morphological attributes of the areas (emic characterization) in the family farming production units at Canto da Ilha de Cima, São Miguel do Gostoso/ RN, Brazil.

Cunho da Terra de Chica, São Miguel do Gostoso/ RN, Brazil				
ATTRIBUTE	APOC	AAPI	ACAG	
	PROFILE			
	1	2	3	4
Texture	Fine sand	Fine sand	Fine sand	Fine sand
Structure	Forming clods	Forming clods	Forming clods	Forming clods
Infiltration	Good infiltration	Good infiltration	Good infiltration	Good infiltration
Stickiness	Sticks to the sandals	Does not stick to the sandals	Does not stick to the sandals	Does not stick to the sandals
Color	Light color	Light color	Light color	Dark color
Physical impediment	Without	Without	Without	With
Land name	<i>Terra boa</i> or <i>Malhada do boi</i>	<i>Terra de arisco</i>	<i>Terra de arisco branco amarelado</i>	<i>Terra de piçarro</i>
Position on landscape	Highland	Highland	Highland	Highland
ATTRIBUTE	ACP	AVC		
	PROFILE			
	5	6	7	
Texture	Fine sand	Fine sand	Coarse sand	
Structure	Forming clods	Forming clods	Forming clods	
Infiltration	Poor infiltration	Good infiltration	Good infiltration	
Stickiness	Does not stick to the sandals	Sticks to the sandals	Sticks to the sandals	
Color	Light color	Dark color	Dark color	
Physical impediment	With	Without	With	
Land name	<i>Terra de arisco</i>	<i>Terra boa-Velha Chica</i>	<i>Terra boa-Velha Chica</i>	
Position on landscape	Highland	Highland	Lowland	

APOC - Sheep and goat grazing area; AAPI - Beekeeping area; ACAG - area of agroecological cultivation of vegetables; ACP - area of preserved Caatinga; AVC - Area of conventional production “*Velha Chica*”.

P1 - Inceptisol (*CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Carbonático típico*), sheep and goat grazing area (APOC) and P6 and P7 - Inceptisol (*CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Tb Eutrófico típico*), areas of conventional production “*Velha Chica*” (AVC), were described by the farmers as “*terras do alto*” (highlands) (P1 and P6) and “*terras de baixada*” (lowlands) (P7), and their textures were described as “*areia fina*” (fine sand) (P1 and P6) and “*areia grossa*” (coarse sand) (P7). Structure was described using the expression “*forma torrões*” (forming clods), whereas for infiltration the farmers said “*molha bem a terra*” (good infiltration). Stickiness was described as “*prega nas sandálias*” (sticking to the sandals) when moist. These soils exhibited light color (P1) and dark color (P6 and P7), with no physical impediment (P1 and P6) and with physical impediment (P7). P1 is referred to as “*Terra boa*” or “*Malhada de Boi*”, whereas P6 and P7 are known as “*Terra Boa*” or “*Velha Chica*” (Table 3). This corroborates the etic classification with respect to the inorganic fractions of the soil, with predominance of the clay fraction, which has cohesion and adhesion forces and determines the natural fertility of the soil, and to the parent material, Jandaíra limestone (IDEMA, 2008).

The Oxisol (*LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico*) (P2), located in the beekeeping area (AAPI), was considered by the farmers as “*terra do alto*” (highland), and its texture was described as “*areia fina com pedras*” (fine sand with rocks). Its structure was described as “*forma torrões*” (forming clods); infiltration - “*molha bem a terra*” (good infiltration); stickiness - “*não prega nas sandálias*” (does not stick to the sandals). This soil had a light color and no physical impediment and was also called “*Terra de arisco*” (fine-sand soil) (Table 3). The report of the farmers is closely related to the etic classification, and the soils have good drainage with no physical impediment and little stickiness, indicating low activity of the clay fraction. It is worth highlighting that the eutrophic character is due to the reduction of chemical weathering caused by the local particularities. The Ultisol (*ARGISSOLO VERMELHO AMARELO Eutrófico típico*) (P3) and Ultisol (*ARGISSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico abrupto*) (P5), situated in the agroecological area (ACAG) and preserved Caatinga (ACP), were described by the farmers as “*terras do alto*” (highlands), with the following attributes: texture - “*areia fina*” (fine sand); structure - “*forma torrões*” (forming clods); water infiltration in the soil - “*lenta, molha bem a terra em superfície e não chega a abrejar*” (slow, good infiltration in surface and does not soak) (P3) and “*não molha*

bem e apresenta impedimento físico em profundidade” (poor infiltration with physical impediment in subsurface) (P5). Stickiness was described as “*não chega a pregar nas sandálias*” (does not stick to the sandals), and the soil has a light color and was called by the farmers “*terra de arisco branco amarelado*” (yellowish-white fine-sand soil) (P3) and “*terra de arisco*” (fine-sand soil), according to Table 3. The characteristics reported by the farmers fit the character of the Bt (textural), the diagnostic horizon of the studied class, in which the densification in subsurface caused by pedogenetic processes interferes with water infiltration in the soil, due to the reduction in pore space (P5), leading to an abrupt Bt.

Profile 4 - Oxisol (*LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico*), located in the agroecological area (ACAG), also cultivated with vegetables, was classified by the farmers as “*terra de alto*” (highland) with the following attributes: texture - “*areia fina*” (fine sand); structure - “*não forma torrões*” (does not form clods); water infiltration - “*molha bem a terra*” (good infiltration); stickiness - “*não chega a pregar nas sandálias*” (does not stick to the sandals); and color - “*escura*” (dark), being called “*Terra de piçarro*” (sandy soil) (Table 3). This report from the emic point of view is related to the petroplinthic C horizon, in the layer of 100-110+ cm (Table 2).

In the emic survey at the Settlement Project Canto da Ilha de Cima II, farmers classified as fertile and better for agricultural activities the following areas: “*Terra Boa*” or “*Malhada do Boi*” (P1) and “*Velha Chica*” or “*Terra Boa*” (P6 and P7).

In the present study, emic and etic classifications were similar because the morphological attributes characterized based on different methodological criteria were closely related. Indeed, it has been confirmed by Silva (2015), in an ethnopedological study with Entisols (*NEOSSOLOS*) under different agricultural uses in the Santa Agostinha Settlement - RN, where emic and etic classifications were correlated, and the most relevant attributes perceived by the farmers for the emic characterization were soil color and consistency (wet). This study highlights the importance of knowledge exchange between farmers, which contributed to changes, related to the importance of preserving natural resources, by understanding the different potentials and limitations, and to new perspectives of coexistence with the semi-arid region.

In the emic survey, farmers described as fertile and better for agricultural activities the following areas: “*Terra Boa*” or “*Malhada do Boi*”

(P1) and “*Velha Chica*” or “*Terra Boa*” (P6 and P7), corroborating the etic classification, based on the parent material, since these soils are classified as Inceptisols, which have higher natural fertility.

There were interrelationships between popular and scientific knowledges, allowing them to become closer.

RESUMO: Estudos etnopedológicos em unidade familiar tendem a contribuir com academia sobre a importância da troca de saberes, proporcionando a compreensão da realidade local de uma comunidade. Objetivou-se a realização de estudo etnopedológico no Projeto de Assentamento Canto da Ilha de Cima – RN, em unidades de produção e inferir sobre as suas inter-relações dos conhecimentos. Foram realizadas oficinas participativas e caminhadas transversais e a classificação dos solos por meio da Etnopedologia. Os solos foram classificados de forma eticista e emicista, respectivamente: CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Carbonático típico – Inceptisol (Terra Boa Malhada de Boi) (P1); LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico – Oxisol (Terra de Arisco) (P2); ARGISSOLO VERMELHO AMARELO Eutrófico típico – Ultisol (Terra de Arisco Branco Amarelado) (P3); LATOSSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico típico – Oxisol (Terra de Piçarro) (P4); ARGISSOLO AMARELO Eutrófico abruptico – Ultisol (Terra de Arisco) (P5) and CAMBISSOLO HÁPLICO Tb Eutrófico típico – Inceptisol (Terra Boa Velha Chica) (P6 and P7). Os agricultores denominaram no levantamento emicista como terras férteis e melhores para o desempenho das atividades agrícolas, nas seguintes áreas: Terra Boa ou Malhada do Boi (P1) e as áreas denominadas de Velha Chica ou Terra Boa (P6 e P7), corroborando com a classificação eticista, em função do material de origem, sendo classificadas como CAMBISSOLOS, com maior fertilidade natural.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Ciência do solo. Uso da terra. Semiárido.

REFERENCES

- ARAÚJO, A. L.; ALVES, A. G. C.; ROMERO, R. E.; FERREIRA, T. O. Etnopedologia: uma abordagem das etnociências sobre as relações entre as sociedades e os solos. *Ciência Rural*, Santa Maria, v. 43, n. 5, p. 854-860, May. 2013. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0103-84782013000500016>.
- BEZERRA, R. P. M.; LOSS, A.; PEREIRA, M. G.; PERIN, A. Formas de carbono em Latossolo sob sistemas de plantio direto e integração lavoura-pecuária no cerrado, Goiás. *Semina: Ciências Agrárias*, Londrina, v. 34, n. 1, p. 2637-2654, Jan./Feb. 2013. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5433/1679-0359.2013v34n6p2637>.
- CARMO, D. L.; SILVA, C. A. Condutividade elétrica e crescimento do milho em solos contrastantes sob aplicação de diversos níveis de calagem. *Pesquisa Agropecuária Brasileira*, Brasília, v. 51, n. 10, p. 1762-1772, Oct. 2016. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/s0100-204x2016001000008>.
- COSTA, C. L. L.; BATISTA, J. E. B.; COSTA JÚNIOR, C. O.; SANTOS, A. P.; SILVA, M. L. Uso de adubo fosfatado na cultura do melão em solos de origem calcária. *Revista Verde de Agroecologia e Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, Mossoró, v. 6, n. 1, p. 58-62, Jan./Mar. 2011.
- FERREIRA, M. M. *Caracterização física do solo*. In: De Jong van Lier, Q. ed. Física do solo. Viçosa, MG: Sociedade Brasileira de Ciência do Solo; 2010. p.1-27.
- IDEMA, Secretaria de Estado do Planejamento e das Finanças do Rio Grande do Norte. Idema – Instituto de Desenvolvimento Econômico e do Meio Ambiente. *Perfil do Seu Município, São Miguel do Gostoso*. v. 10, p. 1-23, 2008
- KER, J. C. Latossolos do Brasil: Uma revisão. *Geonomos*, Belo Horizonte, v. 5, n. 1, p. 17- 40, Jan. 1997. <https://doi.org/10.18285/geonomos.v5i1.187>.

- LOSS, A., PEREIRA, M. G., PERIN, A., ANJOS, L. H. C. Carbon and nitrogen content and stock in no-tillage and crop-livestock integration systems in the Cerrado of Goiás State, Brazil. **Journal of Agricultural Science**, Toronto, v. 4, n. 1 p. 96-105, Jan. 2012. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/jas.v4n8p96>.
- ALVAREZ, V., V. H.; NOVAIS, R. F.; BARROS, N. F.; CANTARUTTI, R. B.; LOPES, A. S. **Interpretação dos resultados das análises de solos**. In: RIBEIRO, A. C.; GUIMARÃES, P. T. G.; ALVAREZ V., V. H. (Eds). *Recomendações para o uso de corretivos e fertilizantes em Minas Gerais 5ª Aproximação*. Viçosa, MG, Comissão de Fertilidade do Solo do Estado de Minas Gerais, 1999. 359p.: il cap. 5, p. 25-32.
- MAIA, C. E. Qualidade ambiental em solo com diferentes ciclos de cultivo do meloeiro irrigado. **Ciência Rural**, Santa Maria, v. 43, n. 4, p. 603-609, Apr. 2013. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0103-84782013000400007>.
- MATOS, L. V.; KER, J. C.; CARDOSO, I. M.; LANI, J. L.; SCHAEFER, C. E. G. R. O conhecimento local e a etnopedologia no estudo dos agroecossistemas da comunidade quilombola de brejo dos crioulos. **Sociedade & Natureza**, Uberlândia, v. 26, n. 3, p 497-510, Jul./Sep. 2014. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1982-451320140308>.
- MOTA, J. C. A.; FREIRE, A. G.; ASSIS JÚNIOR, R. N. Qualidade física de um cambissolo sob sistemas de manejo. **Revista Brasileira de Ciência do Solo**, Viçosa, v. 37, n. 1 p. 1196-1206, Jan. 2013. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0100-06832013000500009>.
- PIGNATARO NETTO, I. T.; KATO, E.; GOEDERT, W. J. Atributos físicos e químicos de um Latossolo Vermelho Amarelo sob pastagens com diferentes históricos de uso. **Revista Brasileira de Ciência do Solo**, Viçosa, v. 33, n. 5, p. 1441-1448, May. 2009. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0100-06832009000500034>.
- RESENDE, M.; KER, J.C. Chave para identificação dos solos brasileiros. In: Programa e resumos do XXIII Congresso Brasileiro de Ciência do solo, 23, Porto Alegre, 1991, 321 p.
- SANTOS, A. C.; PEREIRA, M. G.; ANJOS, L. H. C.; BERNINI, T. A.; COOPER, M.; NUMMER, A. R.; FRANCELINO, M. R. Gênese e classificação de solos numa topossequência no ambiente de mar de morros do médio Vale do Paraíba do sul, RJ. **Revista Brasileira de Ciência do Solo**, Viçosa, v. 34 n. 1 p. 1297-1314, Jan. 2010. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0100-06832010000400027>.
- SANTOS, H. G.; JACOMINE, P. K. T.; ANJOS, L. H. C. DOS; OLIVEIRA, V. A.; LUMBRERAS, J. F.; COELHO, M. R.; ALMEIDA, J. A. DE; ARAUJO FILHO, J. C.; OLIVEIRA, J. B.; CUNHA, T. J. F. **Sistema Brasileiro de Classificação de Solos**. 5. ed. rev. e ampl. Brasília, DF: Embrapa, 2018. 356p.
- SILVA, J. F. **Estudos etnopedológicos em Neossolos sob diferentes usos agrícolas no assentamento Santa Augustinha, RN**. Dissertação (Mestrado em Manejo do solo e Água)- Mossoró-507 Rn, Universidade Federal Rural do Semi Árido(UFERSA) 68:il 2015.
- TEIXEIRA, P. C.; DONAGEMA, G. K.; FONTANA, A.; TEIXEIRA, W. G. **Manual de Métodos de Análise de Solo**. 3.ed. Rio de Janeiro: Embrapa Solos, 2017. 575 p.
- VERDEJO, M. E. **Diagnóstico rural participativo: guia prático DRP**. Brasília: MDA/Secretaria da Agricultura Familiar, 2006 62 p.
- ZAMBROSI, F. C. B.; ALLEONI, L. R. F.; CAIRES, E. F. Liming and ionic speciation of an Oxisol under no-till system. **Scientia Agrícola**, Piracicaba, v. 65, n. 1, p. 190-203, Jan. 2008. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0103-90162008000200013>